

NEW GEOMETRIDAE IN THE TRING MUSEUM.

By LOUIS B. PROUT, F.E.S.

SUBFAM. OENOCHROMINAE.

1. *Eumelea rosalia ditona* subsp.n.

♂♀. When I dealt with the genus *Eumelea* in Seitz' "Macrolepidoptera" (xii. 30-34), I had to write: "From the Solomon Islands I have seen too few examples [of *rosalia* Cram.] to be able to discuss the variation. As a matter of fact, the Tring Museum only contained 3 ♂♂ from Arawa, Bougainville, and 1 ♂ from Florida Island. A. F. Eichhorn has since sent 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ from Nissan Island, which fully confirm the suggestion given by the Arawa examples of a separable race. Both wings at base almost clear yellow, thence as far as the rosy border very heavily irrorated with yellow, the apex of the forewing again mixed with yellow; borders about 4-6 m. broad, more sharply defined than in the other races.

Type: a ♂ from Arawa, Bougainville, December 1907 (A. S. Meek).

The single example from Florida is still more extreme and may possibly indicate another race. Specimens from the Bismarck Archipelago are somewhat intermediate between *r. attenuata* Warr. and *r. ditona*, and stray aberrations from quite remote localities (notably a ♂ from Sula Besi in coll. Tring Mus.) can closely approach the latter. It should be added that *marginata* Prout (1920), from Sula Mangoli, seems to be a distinct species or a race of *semitrosea* Warr., as it shows no trace of the dense hairy clothing of the ♂ hindtibia which—though in rather variable degree—characterises all the races of *rosalia*.

2. *Brachytrita cervinaria amara* subsp.n.

♂, 41 mm. The "red-fawn colour" (properly cinnamon to sayal-brown) of *c. cervinaria* Swinh. (1904) replaced by a dull fawn-colour, verging on avellaneous or wood-brown, with almost the entire areas outside the oblique line suffused with cinnamon-drab to benzo-brown. Underside similarly very much less "ochreous" than in *c. cervinaria*, the line of the hindwing obtusely angled at R³ (in *c. cervinaria* scarcely bent, in W. African examples evenly curved). The additional markings described in Bastelberger's excellent supplementary account of *c. cervinaria* (*Jahrb. Nass. Ver. Nat.* ix. 82-83) traceable, but weaker than in the continental forms; the hindmarginal area of forewing beneath whitish, without the "sulphur-yellow" tone. In addition, the termen of the hindwing is somewhat fuller in the middle.

E. Madagascar: Imerimandrosa, Lake Aloatra.

SUBFAM. LARENTIINAE.

3. *Eois nigricosta* sp.n.

♂♀, 24-28 mm. Larger than *costalaria* Schaus (*Tr. Amer. Ent. Soc.* xxvii. 262). Vertex more extended yellow, only with a very narrow white fillet in

front. Abdomen with some black dorsal dots. *Forewing* with costal border more broadly and deeply black, crossing SC, the yellow spots almost invisible, being reduced to very minute dots; longitudinal black streak of outer area likewise thickened.—*Hindwing* with postmedian line angled outward in middle instead of regularly curved.

Peru: Carabaya, S.E. Peru, the type ♂ and 3 others from Oconeque, 7,000 feet, July 1904 (G. Ockenden); E. Peru, 2 ♂♂ from Cushi and 4 from Huanca-bamba, Cerro del Pasco. E. Ecuador: La Victoria, Rio Pastaza, 1 ♂ in coll. Joicey.

The only 2 known ♀♀ (Santo Domingo, Carabaya, coll. Tring Mus., coll. Joicey) are rather small (24 mm.) and a little lighter than the ♂♂. Two ♂♂, at least as small and almost as light, from Chulumani, Bolivia, possibly represent a local modification, but this is scarcely probable. They were collected in December and January (wet season), the Santo Domingo ♀ at the end of the wet season (April), the Oconeque ♂♂ in the dry season.

4. *Eupithecia niveivena* sp.n.

Tephroclystia atrisignis ab. *niveivena* Warr., MS.

♀, 18–20 mm. Head concolorous with wings. Palpus 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, stout, at extreme base and on the small terminal joint predominantly white. Antenna minutely ciliated. Thorax above chocolate-drab in front, largely white in middle and on tegulae. Abdomen above concolorous with wings, on sides with black spots, beneath whitish. Foreleg darkened above, with white rings at ends of tarsal joints.

Forewing with costa gently arched in distal half, termen slightly curved; areole single; chocolate-drab, very finely irrorated with white and more sparingly with blackish fuscous; subcostal vein partly whitened; cell-mark deep black, slightly raised, almost as long as DC²⁺³, slightly widened in middle, edged proximally by a very fine, slightly curved whitish line; the dark transverse lines subobsolete, the postmedian least indistinct, somewhat thickened at costal margin at $\frac{3}{5}$, indented subcostally, excurved radially; proximal to it a characteristic line or bar of whitish, touching the cell-spot at its anterior and posterior extremities, bending sharply out away from it between, posteriorly broadened and indistinctly bisected, reaching the junction of M with M¹, then becoming obsolete or nearly so; subterminal line whitish, rather fine, but distinct, more or less dentate inward on the veins and outward between, most sharply so anteriorly (where it recedes a little from termen), least so about R²–R³, a little thickened behind M², then running to tornus; terminal line not intense, interrupted by white dots at vein-ends; fringe a little paler than ground-colour, broadly but weakly dark-spotted in proximal half opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* almost concolorous, very slightly greyer; rather uniform, only with traces of slightly darker markings at abdominal margin (a subbasal patch, tornal spot and beginnings of postmedian lines) and of whitish subterminal—with its subtornal spot more distinct, though small; termen and fringe as on forewing.

Forewing beneath slightly paler and smoother; cell-mark moderately strong; indications of transverse markings, especially a postmedian band. Hindwing still a trifle paler, with elongate, oblique cell-mark (faintly discernible above when looked for) and shadowy postmedian band just beyond.

Ceylon: Pundaloya, March 1899 (E. E. Green), type and another in coll. Tring Mus., one from the same source in coll. Brit. Mus., found among the very mixed series of "*rajata* Guen." (!); Haputale in February, Petipola in March-April Maskeliya in May, a few in coll. Joicey ex coll. G. C. Alston.

5. *Asthenotricha tripogonias* sp.n.

♂, 34 mm. Antenna simple. Head and body brown mixed with red; abdomen irrorated with black; a white dorsal mark at end of each segment.

Forewing with termen slightly waved; long dense masses of suberect red hair from costa, overhanging cell above and beneath; pale wood-brown, beyond the postmedian scarcely, proximally thereto densely, irrorated with red; postmedian at about $\frac{3}{8}$, crenulate, gently curved, rather less oblique than termen; distal area with minute grey dashes on veins; terminal line red; fringe dark grey, with a pale line at base.—*Hindwing* with termen subcrenulate; the hair-pencil rather large, red; postmedian line nearly central, darker grey posteriorly; the red flush chiefly behind cell, but continued appreciably to termen; distal area and fringes as on forewing.

Underside, excepting posterior part of forewing, densely irrorated with black, the proximal area more heavily than the distal.

Reunion, May 28, 1922 (G. F. Leigh), 1 ♂.

A most striking species, on account of the additional hair-tufts. 3 ♀♀ which probably belong to it (April 25, April 30, and May 28, 1922, G. F. Leigh) are darker and more uniformly rufous, with black irroration, more conspicuous black cell-dots above and beneath, a bent antemedian line, faint traces of other lines proximally, the postmedian triple, the veins distally more strongly light- and dark-dotted than in the ♂.

SUBFAM. GEOMETRINAE.

6. *Nartheclusa perplexata ugandensis* subsp.n.

♂♀, 44-52 mm. On an average larger than *p. perplexata* Walk. (1862), from West Africa. Ground-colour lighter, but at the same time rather brighter yellowish (less buff); irroration coarser, generally more extended; cell-dots and especially (on forewing) costal spots larger; the subternal black spots which are generally present or at least indicated on the forewing of *p. perplexata* seem never developed, but on the contrary some aberrations show an amorphous spot on R^3 of that wing just outside the postmedian.

Uganda, apparently common, the type from Toro, January 1902 (F. J. Jackson).

Walker's genera *Negla* and *Nartheclusa* were published simultaneously and were first merged by Butler (*Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1882, p. 390), who selected the name of *Nartheclusa* and must unfortunately be followed as the "first reviser."

7. *Aspilatopsis somereni* sp.n.

♂, 34 mm. Near *rufaria* Warr. (Nov. Zool. xvi. 120, Angola), possibly a race. Both wings slightly less broad, hindwing with costal margin relatively longer, termen rather more sinuous. Colour purple-red instead of orange-red. Forewing with black irroration rather stronger, inclining to form additional

fragmentary lines in median area; antemedian line more blurred, less oblique inward posteriorly, apparently with an angle outward at fold; postmedian slightly less straight, being very faintly incurved between R^2 and hindmargin; apex more whitened, especially beneath.

Kenya Colony: Nairobi, August 2, 1918 (Dr. van Someren), type. Also a slightly larger, slightly darker ♂ from the Kikuyu Escarpment, 6,500–9,000 feet, March–April 1901 (W. Doherty) in coll. Tring Mus. and a ♂ from Lumbwa, April 17, 1923 (G. W. Jeffery) in coll. Brit. Mus.

8. *Xylopteryx sima* sp.n.

"*Scotopteryx emunctaria* (Guen.)" Warr., *Nov. Zool.* ix. 526 (1902) (ex err.; nec *Boarmia emunctaria* Guen., *Spec. Gén. Léop.* ix. 244).

♂♀, 41–45 mm. Recognizable from Warren's differential notes under the above heading and on the following page under ["*S.*"] *Xylopteryx versicolor* (Warr.).

Forewing with the postmedian line more strongly projecting at the radials than in *versicolor*, the blackish proximal-subterminal shade more strongly developed, more dentate, in both these respects more resembling the true *X. emunctaria* (= *interposita* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* ix. 526), though rather more extreme; antemedian, on the other hand, though slightly more oblique than in *versicolor*, without the acute outward angle at fold which in *emunctaria* is almost as strongly developed as in *prasinaria* Hmps. (1909).—*Hindwing* variable in the amount of brown suffusion, but always whiter—especially anteriorly—than in the two allies.

Kenya Colony: Kikuyu Escarpment, 9 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀.

The species which is evidently the true *emunctaria* is represented in Tring Museum by 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ from Eritrea, the ♂♂ agreeing with Warren's *interposita* (1902), the ♀♀ with Guenée's type ♀ as figured by Oberthür, *Et. Léop.* ix (1) 28, t. cexxxiv, f. 1906.

9. *Xylopteryx aucilla* sp.n.

♂, 27–28 mm.; ♀, 32 mm. Smaller than *arcuata* Walk. (1862). Face whitish. Antenna of ♂ with the joints more triangularly projecting. Thorax with the posterior crest very strong; abdominal crests, on the other hand, vestigial.

Wings rather narrower than in *arcuata*.—*Forewing* with costal margin less arched; antemedian lines approximated and parallel, merely obliquely curved; postmedian with the prong at R^2 less long and acute than in *arcuata*; dark area proximally to the subterminal more restricted and incomplete; area distally to the subterminal mostly pale, with dark patches at R^{1+2} and at tornus. —*Hindwing* with cell-spot rather strong, subterminal band in the ♂♂ narrower than in average *arcuata*.

Both wings beneath with dark subterminal shades correspondingly reduced.

A fine aberration, to which belong one of the ♂♂ and the only ♀, has the median area of the forewing much darkened, against the two lines and in a central shade deep black, the proximal and distal areas mostly whitish.

Kenya Colony: Kibwezi, April 23, 1919, type ♂, May 9, 1918, ♂ ab., July 28,

1917, ♀ (W. Feather) ; also a ♂ from Masongoleni, June 21, 1911, ex coll. Fawcett, determined by him as *arcuata*.

10. *Cleora athola* sp.n.

♂♀, 43–45 mm. Close to *rufomarginata* Moore (1867), but larger, slightly broader winged.—*Forewing* much more uniformly coloured, the median area scarcely lightened except in the radial lobe of the postmedian and at hindmargin between median and postmedian, the black cloudings proximally and distally to this area wanting or extremely weak ; antemedian line less regularly curved, having a proximal indentation at C ; median area less narrowed ; subterminal line and shades chiefly developed from costa to middle of cellule 6 and again near tornus, the pale midterminal patch weakly differentiated from the ground-colour, consequently quite inconspicuous.—*Hindwing* whitish, with more or less dense black-grey irroration, but with very little of the yellow or reddish suffusions of *semiclurata* Walk. and *rufomarginata*.

Underside much paler and less variegated than in *rufomarginata*.

Sikkim, 4,000–7,000 feet, 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, the type from Darjiling, February 25, 1889 (Pilcher).

In addition, a dwarfed ♂ from a higher altitude (Tonglo, 10,000 feet, July 1886, H. J. Elwes), which is no larger than *rufomarginata*, but otherwise a perfectly typical *athola*.

11. *Cleora tora* sp.n.

♂, 21–28 mm. ; ♀, 31 mm. Nearest to *proëmia* Prout (1917), agreeing therewith in some details of structure which were not brought out in the original description : palpus with the same close scaling, tongue rudimentary, antenna of ♀ bipectinate. Antennal pectinations of ♂ slightly longer still.—*Forewing* with stalk of SC¹⁻² connected with C ; coloration variable, but nearly always of a brighter (more yellowish or reddish) brown than that of *proëmia*, always more sharply black-marked, with a strong tendency to develop longitudinal clouding about R², sometimes also with most of proximal and median areas blackened posteriorly ; postmedian line better expressed than in *proëmia*, much more sharply angled outward at R².—*Hindwing* with proximal line sharply black, usually thick ; postmedian finer but rather sharp, not obsolete at costa.

Madagascar : Diego Suarez, March–September (G. Melou), 19 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

12. *Cleora atriclava* sp.n.

♂♀, 34–40 mm. Face dull dark brown, overhung with fringe of pale buff and with the pointed cone of lower extremity mixed with the same colour. Palpus 1½ ; dark brown, tipped with whitish buff. Tongue fully developed. Antenna in ♂ bipectinate to about ⅘, the branches very long, decreasing very rapidly, on the 28th joint rudimentary, thence minutely ciliated and with short fine bristles ; in ♀ shortly ciliated. Vertex dark brown, occiput paler. Thorax and abdomen not very robust ; concolorous with wings. (Abdomen not hairy beneath.) Fore- and midleg infuscated on upper- and innerside, the tips of the joints remaining pale. Hindtibia of ♂ dilated with pencil ; abdominal spine long.

Forewing fairly broad, termen moderately oblique, faintly waved, gently curved behind middle ; fovea strong ; base of SC¹ nearly always obsolete, leaving

it to arise out of C, vestiges in a few examples showing it short-stalked with SC²; pale brown, predominantly of an ochreous tone, which becomes brighter just proximally to the antemedian and distally to the postmedian line; very heavy, though slightly irregular fuscous and blackish irroration or strigulation; cell-spot moderate, generally with minute pale pupil; lines blackish, strongest at costa and hindmargin, often obscured in middle of wing by the heavy irroration; antemedian sinuous, markedly outbent in cell, somewhat angled outward at fold, vertical to hindmargin; median shade weak, excurved outside the cell-spot, posteriorly near the postmedian; postmedian dentate, inbent between SC⁵ and R¹; slightly incurved in posterior half, intensified from fold to hindmargin; a broad longitudinal black mark, 2 or 3 mm. in length, running from the postmedian outward at R³-M¹; subterminal more or less interrupted at the veins, anteriorly macular, posteriorly finer and more lunulate, between R² and M¹ intensified, in places (especially between the radials) filled in with dark spots proximally; terminal line more or less interrupted, with distinct inter-neural spots; fringe with pale line at base and pale spots at veins.—*Hindwing* with termen rounded, weakly subcrenulate; as forewing, excepting the antemedian; the black mark outside the postmedian shorter, sometimes rather less prominent.

Both wings beneath rather more ochreous, though rather pale, to beyond the postmedian line, thence infuscated, especially on forewing, where there is formed an almost solid, though not sharply defined, dark border, containing a pale spot between R³ and M¹; markings much as above, but without the median shade and with the subterminal vestigial.

Madagascar: Diego Suarez, March–September 1917 (G. Melou), 14 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀.

Related to the group of *brunneata* Warr. (Nov. Zool. ix. 523), but not closely; palpus less long, forewing broader, hindwing less crenate, etc. Perhaps also related, in spite of the long pectinations, to the "*Racotis*" *squalida* (Butl.) group.

13. *Boarmia renimacula* sp.n.

♀, 24–27 mm. Closely like *octomaculata* Wlgrn. (1872), perhaps a subspecies. Forewing with cell appreciably shorter, the cell-spot consequently central; this spot on both wings more black-grey, less round, more oval or reniform; postmedian line on forewing less sharply outbent at R¹, on hindwing farther from cell-spot; both wings beneath with a more strongly developed blackish border, about 1 mm. in width, little wider anteriorly than posteriorly, reaching hindmargins.

Senegal: Sédhiou, January and March 1917 (H. Castell), 3 ♀♀, including the type; Thiès, February and December 1907 (Riggenbach), 2 ♀♀. Gambia: Bathurst, 1 ♀. Also a considerably larger ♀ (? race) from Ganale River, April 17, 1901 (C. von Erlanger).

14. *Paralcidia colpochlaena* sp.n.

♂, 32 mm.; ♀, 35 mm. Face with rather sharp cone of scales below. Palpus in ♂ 1½, in ♀ slightly larger; pale buff, dark-mixed on outside. Vertex, front of thorax and wing-tegulae predominantly dark brown; middle and underside of thorax, with abdomen, paler.

Forewing slightly more elongate than in *errabunda* Warr. and *marginata* Warr. (1906), but scarcely so narrow as in *subvinosa* Prout (1916); costal edge vinaceous buff, dotted with blackish; ground-colour pretty uniform, glossy brown from base to postmedian, only with the lens resolvable into a more fawn and a more olive-brown blend; antemedian line faintly traceable by some pale scaling, somewhat sinuous, oblique outward from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to an acute angle close to end of cell, then very oblique inward and lost, reappearing as a white, distally dark-edged dot at about $\frac{1}{3}$ hindmargin; a fine whitish postmedian from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, or beyond to hindmargin near tornus, incurved between the radials, and more slightly at fold, gently excurved about SM^2 , very oblique inward to hindmargin; distal area pale grey to whitish, with some cinnamon-buff admixture, especially on the veins; terminal dots small, fuscous; fringe proximally light brown, inclining to buff, distally more dark-mixed.—*Hindwing* greyish at and towards the postmedian line, becoming paler basewards; an ill-defined grey cell-spot; postmedian line crenulate, incurved between the radials; area beyond pale, with a slight vinaceous tinge; terminal dots elongate, very weak, brownish; fringe tinged with buff.

Both wings beneath predominantly pale, the forewing with slight greyish suffusion as far as the postmedian, hindwing with dark irroration; postmedian on forewing anteriorly, on hindwing throughout, sharply fuscous; hindwing with cell-spot fuscous.

Dutch New Guinea: Mt. Goliath, 5,000–7,000 feet, February 1911 (A. S. Meek), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Perhaps nearest to *marginata* Warr., but larger, much less dark, the distal borders less narrow, differently shaped, etc.

15. *Geolyces jocata* sp.n.

♂, 44–52 mm. Generally smaller than *attesaria* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xx. 249). Termen of forewing less strongly protuberant at R^1 , that of hindwing scarcely bent at R^2 ; colour much warmer, ochreous instead of pale buff; forewing with the oblique outer line always strong, tawny-ochraceous or mixed with grey, subapical white mark narrowed, median line beneath at hindmargin rather more divergent from postmedian (oblique rather than vertical), strong to M^2 or just across it, then obsolete.

Ivory Coast: Bingerville, December 1913, June and August 1915 (G. Melou), 9 ♂♂, including the type. Gold Coast: Sekondi, 1 ♂. Nigeria: 2 ♂♂ (1 Degama, April 23, 1902, Ansorge). Gaboon: Lake Asebbe, Fernan Vaz, February 1908 (Ansorge), 1 ♂.

As I can find no structural difference except in shape, I should have regarded this as a race of *attesaria* (Congo to S. Nigeria) but for the overlapping of their range. The Tring Museum has a ♂ *attesaria* taken at Degama on May 24, 1902, only a month after the *jocata*.

16. *Mesothisa ozola* sp.n.

♂, 26–28 mm.; ♀, 32 mm. Head and body whitish, clouded in places with light brown. Face light brown, except at edges. Palpus over $1\frac{1}{2}$, second joint rather stout, with compact scaling, third joint moderate, distinct. Antennal pectinations very long, especially in the ♂; only a few joints at apex not pectinate.

Forewing markedly narrower than in typical *Mesothisa*, the termen with a rounded prominence in middle in place of the small but definite tooth at R^3 , in shape recalling a rather broad *Ozola*, the colouring and markings accentuating the suggestion; ♂ with a well-developed circular fovea; cell over $\frac{1}{2}$; subcostal venation variable in detail, the long stalk of $CS^{1.2}$ either connate with $SC^{3.5}$ or stalked, often long-stalked, the stalk generally anastomosing with C, but sometimes connected; whitish, irrorated with light brown; a light brown, distally fuscous-mixed cloud between R^1 and M^2 from their base to well beyond the postmedian; a weaker cloud at terminal concavity, accompanied proximally by a more or less developed pair of small spots between the radials; antemedian line straightish, oblique inward; median shade generally rather strong, slightly excurved about the cell-mark, more or less coalescing with it, slightly incurved just behind middle; postmedian moderately excurved anteriorly, very faintly incurved between this and hindmargin; fringe rather darker and with still darker dots at vein-ends.—*Hindwing* correspondingly narrowed, the tooth at R^1 short; concolorous with forewing; first line wanting; median and postmedian continued, more proximal, straighter, the postmedian with a second (often weaker) line distally, arising with it at costa, gradually diverging, bent at R^2 , thence approximately parallel with it, the interspace clouded with brown; a sinuous subterminal line, dark-marked at radial fold; ill-defined terminal clouding.

Underside similarly marked, generally rather more ochreous, with less pronounced cloudings; hindwing with the outer postmedian line stronger than the inner.

Madagascar: Diego Suarez, June, 1 ♂, July–September, many ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (G. Melou).

As Warren indicates (Nov. Zool. xii. 404), there is no defined fovea in his type species, but *gracililinea* Warr. (*loc. cit.*) shows a rudimentary one.

17. *Tephрина triseriata* sp.n.

♂, 27–32 mm.; ♀, 33 mm. Face rather smooth; brown, narrowly whitish on lower edge. Palpus $1\frac{1}{2}$; light brown, mixed on outside with fuscous. Fillet whitish; crown brown. Antennal shaft moderately stout, pale brown; pectinations scarcely over 1. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings, the thorax above with the violet-grey shade preponderating. Hindtibia in ♂ rather stout, with all the spurs more or less long; apparently without hair-pencil. No abdominal spine.

Forewing moderately broad, apex rather rounded, termen faintly sinuous, little oblique anteriorly, more so behind the faintly prominent curve about R^3 ; $SC^{1.2}$ coincident; mottled pale violet-grey and whitish buff, with sparse brown irroration; cell-dot slightly elongate, black mixed with brown; lines light brown, rather bright; antemedian very oblique outward from costa, sharply outbent in cell, slightly incurved between M and SM^2 ; median right-angled before R^3 a little beyond cell-dot, then straightish to about middle of hindmargin; postmedian subparallel, rather more bluntly bent before R^1 , becoming thinner and weaker, but marked with elongate black spots across R^3 , M^1 , M^2 , and SM^2 ; a second series of black spots outside these, cut by pale buff veins; a third series beyond these latter, interneural, mixed with pale-buff; termen with interneural black dots or dashes.—*Hindwing* with termen rather full,

appreciably (though very slightly) bent in middle, making a transition to the section *Peridela* Warr.; cell-mark rounder than on forewing, first line wanting; median weak at costa, then rather thick, straightish, crossing or touching the cell-spot; outer markings as on forewing.

Underside pale, very densely suffused with partly confluent dark-grey strigulation; veins, and on forewing costal margin, more buff or ochreous; cell-spot on both wings round; median and postmedian lines generally traceable, at least on hindwing, where they are separated by an ill-defined paler area; terminal line ochreous-brown.

Tanganyika Territory: Lindi, 11 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Nearly all the specimens are rubbed and were apparently badly handled in collecting, as very few legs remain. But the species is very distinct and is recognizable at once by the postmedian and succeeding markings.

18. *Tephрина perviaria delostina* subsp.n.

♂♀, 28–31 mm. Generally larger than *p. perviaria* Led. (= *albofascia* Swinh.), rather fuller-winged, the apex of the forewing appreciably more rounded. Coloration darker and more uniform, the proximal area of both wings being so strongly irrorated as to be often scarcely differentiable from the median shade and the distal area; median shade heavy, on forewing not appreciably broader posteriorly than anteriorly; cell-ring of forewing not or scarcely pale-centred, generally much obscured by the median shade on which it stands; white band between median and postmedian always sharply expressed; subterminal spot between R³ and M¹ on both wings more or less reduced.

Sumba, below 2,000 feet, February 1896 (W. Doherty), 10 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀. 4 ♂♂ collected on the same island in October 1891 (W. Doherty), the altitude not indicated, show some local or seasonal differentiation from the above, being smaller (24–27 mm.) and in all respects less extreme—intermediate towards the Indian forms, but still distinguishable by their darker coloration. The February series is very constant.

The ascertained range of this species is very extraordinary—Syria and Palestine, India and Ceylon, Sumba—and there must surely be many localities in which it has hitherto been overlooked. The Indian form (*albofascia* Swinh.) is very variable and has not yet been distinguished racially from the Syrian; but I have only seen 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ of the latter.

19. *Discalma subcurvaria araps* subsp.n.

Forewing with the brown shades rather deeper than in *s. subcurvaria* Mab. (*Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* lvi. 228, Upper Congo to E. Africa); median black shade essentially different, forming a half-moon from hindmargin to hind angle of cell, its strongly rounded proximal side almost touching the antemedian, its distal side almost straight, very faintly curved in the same direction as its proximal; postmedian rather thick, slightly more curved than in *s. subcurvaria*.

S. Arabia (G. W. Bury), type ♀ in coll. Tring Mus. S. W. Arabia: El Kabar, Amiri Country (G. W. Bury), 1 ♀ in coll. Brit. Mus. A very similar but slightly intermediate form (? race) from Ketchiba, Arussi, Abyssinia, September 26, 1905 (Ph. C. Zaphiro, Lake Rudolph Expedition), 1 ♀, is also in coll. Brit. Mus.

20. *Heterodisca flammea chionostieta* subsp.n.

♂♀, 37–40 mm. On an average larger than the *f. flammea* Warr. (1907).¹ Wings slightly narrower.—*Forewing* with antemedian line straight, its snowy proximal dot on SM² enlarged.—*Hindwing*, especially in the ♂, much paler than in *f. flammea*, the cell-dot much reduced, the postmedian line on the upperside slight, subpunctiform, on the underside also slenderer than in the name-typical race.

Dutch New Guinea : Mt. Goliath, 5,000–7,000 feet, January and February 1911 (A. S. Meek), 9 ♂♂, 1 ♀. Two of the ♂♂ are of an aberration (also known in *f. flammea*, 1 ♂, Biagi) with a conspicuous snowy line outside the postmedian of the forewing instead of the usual minute vein-dots.

21. *Casbia isogramma* sp.n.

♂♀, 26–29 mm. Face with rough projecting scales, which lengthen below ; brown. Palpus more buff, at least proximally. Crown grey. Antennal pectinations of ♂ long. Thorax and abdomen above violet-grey, more or less mixed with bright brown ; beneath more buff.

Forewing with SC¹ anastomosing with C ; pale grey, with a slight tinge of blue or violet ; some scattered black strigulae, in part rather long ; lines bright tawny ochraceous, almost straight and equidistant, obsolete at costa, the median and postmedian broadened into bands, the postmedian slightly curved inward anteriorly ; a broader subterminal band of the same colour, with irregular projections on its distal side, at SC³–R² rather pronounced ; a slender, irregular terminal band, widening a little at apex ; terminal line double, the proximal whitish, the distal deep black, both fine ; fringe pinkish brown, with a very fine white line at base.—*Hindwing* with the markings continued, except the antemedian.

Underside buff, with fuscous cell-dots, postmedian (slightly curved) band and broader terminal band, on forewing not reaching hindmargin.

New Hanover, February 1923, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, loc. typ. New Ireland, December 1923, 1 ♀ (A. F. Eichhorn).

¹ Mr. Warren chose the only large ♂ and ♀ for his types, and even these do not measure "40 mm." but 38–39.



27 OCT 1926
PURCHASED